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January 16, 2012

BY E-MAIL

Hon. Alison J. Nathan United States District Judge Southern District of New York 500 Pearl Street, Rm. 615 New York, New York 10007

American Broadcasting Companies, Inc. et al. v. Aereo, Inc., 12 CV 1540 (S.D.N.Y.) (AJN)

Dear Judge Nathan:

The ABC Plaintiffs agree with the central point made in the WNET Plaintiffs' January 16, 2013 letter: Fact discovery cannot be completed in the next five weeks. They continue to believe, however, that it makes much more sense for the Court to stay this matter until May 15, 2013, rather than extend the current fact discovery deadline until that date.

As the Court may recall, at the September 19, 2012 conference, the ABC Plaintiffs expressed their view, given the Second Circuit's expedited treatment of the appeal in this matter, that it made more sense to defer the costs and burdens of discovery until after the Second Circuit ruled. 9/19/12 Tr. 14:19-16:13. The Court's decision not to adopt that approach was driven, in large part, by what was, at that time, complete uncertainty as to how long it might be before (a) argument was held and (b) a decision issued. *Id.* 14:12-18; 47:19-22.

Part of that uncertainty has been eliminated since September. On October 4, 2012 (almost a month before briefing of the appeal even had been completed), the Second Circuit underscored its decision to treat the appeal expeditiously by setting November 30, 2012 as the argument date. 12-2807-cv, 2d Cir., Dkt. 141. (A copy of the transcript of that argument is attached.) It also is worth noting that in the somewhat similar *WPIX*, *Inc. v. ivi, Inc.*, 691 F.3d 275 (2d Cir. 2012) matter, the Second Circuit issued its decision 89 days after argument – in a non-expedited appeal. Moreover, Judges Chin and Droney, two members of the *ivi* panel, also heard the appeal in this matter, along with Judge Gleeson of the Eastern District of New York. Finally, the Second Circuit's docket shows this Panel already has ruled in three other matters argued that day. Summary Order, *Woodard v. Shanley*, No. 12-361-pr, 2012 WL 6176756 (2d Cir. Dec. 12, 2012); Summary Order, *United States v. Alhakk*, No. 12-155-cr, 2012 WL 6176742 (2d Cir. Dec. 12, 2012); Summary Order, *United States v. Marimon*, No. 11-4921-cr, 2012 WL 6720523 (2d Cir. Dec. 28, 2012).

Regardless of the exact date by which the Second Circuit rules, there is no disputing its decision – however it comes out – will shape the scope of discovery in this case – perhaps eliminating the need for it entirely. For the reasons set forth in your decision, *American Broadcasting Companies, Inc. v. Aereo, Inc.*, 874 F. Supp. 2d 373, 397-402 (S.D.N.Y. 2012), all of the Plaintiffs still continue to suffer irreparable harm. Nonetheless, the ABC Plaintiffs do not believe that, at this point, a 120-day stay until May 15, 2013 will seriously exacerbate the harm suffered to date. Despite claiming it will expand nationwide, Aereo continues to retransmit broadcast television programs from New York City stations only.

In addition to these practical reasons for a short stay of this action until May 15, 2013, there is the additional benefit of avoiding the contentious back and forth on the merits of the discovery disputes that have arisen. The ABC Plaintiffs completely agree with the WNET Plaintiffs that Aereo appears to have adopted a strategy of seeking to penalize Plaintiffs for having sought to protect their copyrights with overly broad and burdensome requests. One example of its unprecedented and extraordinarily burdensome approach was Aereo's insistence on a privilege log that would have required logging of even purely internal communications of any outside counsel who ever has represented any of the Plaintiffs or provided advice or analysis with respect to "Aereo and/or similar technologies (e.g., RS-DVRs, TiVo, DVRs, etc)." 1/11/13 Order, 12 Civ. 1540, Dkt. 158, at 3 (noting such a requirement would be "immensely burdensome"). Another is its 92 post-preliminary injunction document requests. By contrast, the two groups of Plaintiffs, pre- and post-preliminary injunction combined, have requested altogether about only two dozen different categories of documents. The WNET Plaintiffs' letter dated January 16 catalogues the other discovery issues in detail, and, of course, Aereo has its own views on the matter. A short stay avoids the need for the Court to sort through these disputes and allows time for the Second Circuit to rule and guide the scope of further discovery, if any, as this matter proceeds.

Respectfully submitted,

Buce P. K

Bruce P. Keller

cc: All Counsel of Record

Attachment

In The Matter Of:

WNET, THIRTEEN, et al.
v.
AEREO, INC., F/K/A BAMBOOM LABS, INC.

HEARING - Vol. 1 November 30, 2012

MERRILL CORPORATION

LegaLink, Inc.

179 Lincoln Street Suite 401 Boston, MA 02110 Phone: 617.542.0039 Fax: 617.542.2119 UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

WNET, THIRTEEN, FOX TELEVISION STATIONS, INC., TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX FILM CORPORATION, WPIX, INC., UNIVISION TELEVISION GROUP, INC., THE UNIVISION NETWORK LIMITED PARTNERSHIP, AND PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICE,

Plaintiffs-Counter-Defendants-Appellants,

v.

12-12786-cv

AEREO, INC., F/K/A BAMBOOM LABS, INC.

Defendant-Counter-Claimant-Appellee.

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AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANIES, INC., DISNEY ENTERPRISES, INC., CBS BROADCASTING INC., CBS STUDIOS INC., NBCUNIVERSAL MEDIA, LLC, NBC STUDIOS, LLC, UNIVERSAL NETWORK TELEVISION, LLC, TELEMUNDO NETWORK GROUP, LLC AND WNJU-TV BROADCASTING, LLC,

Plaintiffs-Counter-Defendants-Appellants,

v.

12-2807-cv

AEREO, INC.,

Defendant-Counter-Claimant-Appellee.

____X

November 30, 2012

500 Pearl Street New York, New York

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12representing the WNET appellants in12What you had there was a licensed13this case.13retransmission service, not an14Congress in the 1976 Copyright14unlicensed retransmission service.15Act overruled the Supreme Court and15Cablevision was a cable company, so16provided services that retransmits16it had a license to do the straight	11		3			
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Act overruled the Supreme Court and provided services that retransmits 15 Cablevision was a cable company, so it had a license to do the straight	14		1			
provided services that retransmits 16 it had a license to do the straight	15		15	Cablevision was a cable company, so		
			16	it had a license to do the straight		
	17	broadcast television programs to	17	through transmissions of all the		
18 subscribers is engaging in public 18 programs. And the only issue			18	programs. And the only issue		
performance of those programs and 19 before the court was whether it			3			
20 needs a license to retransmit. 20 needed a second license when it was			3	needed a second license when it was		
21 Aereo is a business that 21 providing the DVR functionality not				providing the DVR functionality not		
22 receives and retransmits broadcast 22 at the set top, but at the server			22			
23 television programming over the 23 level.			23	-		
24 internet to its subscribers for a 24 And the court came to the			24	And the court came to the		
	25	fee. It nevertheless claims to be	25	conclusion that if you focus just		_

	Page 6			Page	8
1	PROCEEDINGS	1	PROCEEDINGS		
2	on that single transmission from	2	about.		
3	the personalized copy to the	3	After all, there was no issue		
4	subscriber, to the individual	4	about the other transmissions that		
5	subscriber assigned to that copy,	5	were being made by Cablevision or		
6	that that could be viewed as a	6	their receipt of the broadcast		
7	private transmission rather than a	7	programming or anything else, it		
8	public transmission, or private	8	was just focused on that last		
9	performance rather than a public	9	transmission.		
10	performance.	10	And so the effect of allowing		
11	But that case is different	11	Cablevision to morph into a		
12	from this one because what you're	12	decision that authorizes what Aereo		
13	dealing with here is an entirely	13	does of course would be to mean		
14	unlicensed service, so everything	14	that everybody can engage in		
15	Aereo does is unlicensed, from the	15	license-free retransmission.		
16	moment it receives the programming	16	Because in current technology, it's		
17	over its antennas, the	17	virtually cost-free to put these		
18	transmissions it makes from its	18	copies of the stream and therefore		
19	antennas to its servers, where the	19	there would be a whole regime of		
20	programming is processed into	20	how television is delivered to		
21	internet format.	21	people over cable, over satellite,		
22	JUDGE DRONEY: How does that	22	with retransmission consent, with		
23	matter whether it's a public	23	license fees that are paid, that		
24	performance or not?	24	whole thing		
25	MR. SMITH: Your Honor, once	25	JUDGE CHIN: What about the		
***************************************	Page 7			Page	9
1	PROCEEDINGS	1	PROCEEDINGS		
2	you start looking at the entire	2	argument that Aereo is simply just		
3	service and everything it does,	3	providing the equipment that		
4	including the servers that all the	4	arguably as a technological matter		
5	subscribers share, the antennas	5	you could take these little		
6	that are used, the wires over which	6	antennas and put them on to your		
7	the signal goes before there is	7	home computer and accomplish the		
8	even a copy made, then I think the	8	same thing, would that make it		
9	picture looks very different.	9	closer to Cablevision?		
10	And the fact that at some	10	MR. SMITH: Your Honor, the		
11	point in that process they	11	notion that you can be a service		
12	interpose a copy and then send it	12	that serves multiple people and		
13	on doesn't mean that their entire	13	provide some access to distant		
14	service becomes a private	14	programming like this and still say		
15	transmission.	15	all you are is an equipment		
16	JUDGE DRONEY: How does the	16	provider, that argument first was		
17	fact of a license matter?	17	overruled by Congress.		
18	MR. SMITH: Well, the license	18	That's essentially what the		
19	was what confined the attention of	19	cable companies argued in		
20	the Cablevision panel just to the	20	Fortnightly and in Teleprompter,		
21	final end of the transmission.	21	that they were just facilitating		
22	JUDGE DRONEY: Is that the	22	the subscribers' receipt of		
23	basis for its decision?	23	television over antennas, and that		
24	MR. SMITH: I think it is.	24	they were not themselves engaged in		
25	That's what they were talking	25	any kind of performance.		

5 10	Dog 12
Page 10	Page 12
1 PROCEEDINGS	1 PROCEEDINGS
2 And the Congress said no, you	2 and send it on, including live,
3 are not, you're a service that is	3 effectively, so that the copy isn't
4 performing the shows, when you take	4 even perceptible to the user, well,
5 it in on your antenna and send it	5 that's a very different
6 on.	6 proposition. It takes Cablevision
7 And the fact that there are	7 and turns it into a complete carte
8 individual antennas can't change	8 blanche for people to abuse the
9 that analysis. First of all, in	9 copyright.
10 the Transmit Clause Congress was as	10 JUDGE GLEESON: Are you
11 broad as it possibly could be, said	11 familiar with the device called the
12 any device or process that involves	12 Slingbox?
13 transmitting programs on to	13 MR. SMITH: I am, your Honor,
14 subscribers.	14 yes.
15 JUDGE DRONEY: How about the	15 JUDGE GLEESON: Now, if I were
16 unique copies, isn't each recipient	able to afford one, it would allow
17 of the Aereo service getting a	me to be able to take a broadcast
18 unique copy?	and convert it something on my
MR. SMITH: There is a copy	19 laptop.
20 that's created in the stream of	20 MR. SMITH: It would allow you
21 transmission.	21 to take a broadcast and send it on
22 JUDGE DRONEY: For each	22 to the internet to one of your
23 individual; right?	23 devices, yes.
24 MR. SMITH: Yes, that's the	24 JUDGE GLEESON: That wouldn't
25 legal issue we're presented with,	25 be a public performance, my viewing
Page 11	Page 13
1 PROCEEDINGS	1 PROCEEDINGS
2 whether that can change the	2 of it on my laptop would not be a
3 analysis.	3 public performance?
4 As a practical matter what	4 MR. SMITH: The use of a
5 that would mean if it does change	5 Slingbox may or may not involve
6 the analysis is that Congress's	6 some copyright infringement. It
determination in 1976 is overruled;	7 would not be a public performance,
8 there will be no more licensing of	8 that's correct.
9 retransmission services because	9 JUDGE GLEESON: The potential
10 everyone will start doing it.	10 audience is just me.
JUDGE DRONEY: Wasn't that the	11 MR. SMITH: That's correct.
basis of the Cablevision decision,	12 JUDGE GLEESON: Your argument
13 that each was a unique copy	13 I don't think takes sufficient
14 thereto?	14 account of the fact that
15 MR. SMITH: In that particular	15 Cablevision is part of the
16 context where all they were	16 landscape. And once you take that
17 focusing on was that one	17 kind of Slingbox phenomenon and
18 transmission from that copy that	then push it back upstream and have
19 had been created adjunct to a	19 it be provided, here by Aereo, in
20 licensed service. But if you're	just the same way that Cablevision
21 going to allow them to do	21 provided the DVD function, it sure
22 everything that a retransmission	22 looks like you've got a problem
23 service does, from taking it in on	23 with the Cablevision case.
24 antennas, processing it, having the	24 MR. SMITH: But again, your
25 website where people order it up	Honor, even before, before you get

	Page 14			Page	16
1 PROCE	EDINGS	1	PROCEEDINGS		
B.	of the copy and the	2	factual situations entirely		
	over the internet,	3	different from the one before the		
4 there is a lot of		4	court.		
	y done, including	5	As the fly on the wall put it,		
6 transmissions		6	it's actually inadequate, the		
7 facility to get t	he thing to the	7	precedent has to be viewed in light		
	t's converted into	8	of the facts before the panel.		
9 internet forma	t.	9	Otherwise you say well, you have to		
10 And all of	those things exist	10	follow the law. But the law here		
11 separate and a	part from any copy	11	is a statute. And Congress could		
12 that is made, a	nd are not	12	not have been more clear that it		
13 individualized	in the same way,	13	intended not to allow people to		
14 there is no pre-		14	engage in retransmission businesses		
	LEESON: But before it	15	of this kind.		
	its subscribers, is	16	Now, they didn't anticipate		
	zed copy made with a	17	specific individual copies because		
	drive allocable to	18	this was 1976, but they did say		
19 that subscriber		19	whether it's live or time delayed,		
	Th: That's correct,	20	it doesn't matter whether it's		
21 yes.		21	individual streams, it doesn't		
	gal question is	22	matter whether it goes at the same		
	going to read that	23	time or different times, same		
24 in light of the		24	places, different places, any		
25 statute, after a		25	device or process, legislative		
	Page 15			Page	17
	EDINGS	1	PROCEEDINGS		
2 perfectly clear		2	history says we're trying to be as		
3 intended to co		3	absolutely broad as we can because		
1	LEESON: I get your	4	of the kinds of technological		
5 argument.		5	advances that are coming, we still		
	this consistent with	6	want retransmission has to be		
7 Cablevision?	** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	7	something that you need to pay for.		
1	TH: I think this is an	8	Because you're profiteering on		
	nent of how far	9	somebody else's property.		
10 decisis works.		10 11	So if this panel says we are		
	pretation by a prior	12	bound by this language that was applied to a completely different		
	udes some language s of different other	13	fact situation, then what you're		
		14	doing is you're following, I would		
14 factual situation 15 get to those of	ons, that when you	15	submit, is dictum, to the extent		
16 get to mose ou		16	that that broad language is applied		
•	apply that broad	17	here in this context, you're		
•	ose situations you	18	feeling as if you're bound by		
	g inconsistent with	19	something that that panel did not		
20 the statute, the	_	20	have the authority to bind you on,		
	mes dictum to the	21	because they did not have these		
	es to these other	22	facts before them at that time.		
23 fact situations.		23	JUDGE CHIN: You have some		
	k a panel can bind	24	rebuttal time. We'll hear from		
1	nels with respect to	25	your colleague, Mr. Keller.		

	Page 18			Page	20
1	PROCEEDINGS	1	PROCEEDINGS		
2	MR. SMITH: I appreciate it,	2	do for themself, that's not a		
3	your Honor. Thank you.	3	performance. Congress said it is a		
4	MR. KELLER: May it please the	4	performance and if you do it for		
5	court, I'm Bruce Keller, I	5	all of your paying subscribers,		
6	represent the ABC parties in 2807.	6	that's a public performance.		
7	I have three points to make	7	In other words, the stand in		
8	that I hope you'll find complement	8	the shoes of the consumer defense		
9	those made by Mr. Smith. The first	9	was rejected through the new		
10	is about the Transmit Clause, it's	10	Transmit Clause, that's what		
11	foundational in nature. The second	11	Kirkwood/Infinity Broadcasting so		
12	is about Cablevision, it's	12	holds at pages 108 and 112.		
13	interpretive, I think those are	13	The second point is that		
14	some of the questions Judge Gleeson	14	Cablevision did not change that		
15	was asking. And the third is about	15	Transmit Clause juris prudence.		
16	Aereo, and it's based on the	16	And here's why: The Cablevision		
17	record.	17	panel concluded that the RSDVR		
18	The Transmit Clause point is	18	service before it was a storage		
19	really this: When Congress enacted	19	service, not a retransmission		
20	the Transmit Clause it was	20	service. It was not a		
21	declaring to businesses that	21	retransmission of performances.		
22	publicly performed copyrighted	22	And that's why the unique		
23	works are infringing, and if they	23	copies that they found meaningful		
24	make their customers capable of	24	there don't make a difference here.		
25	receiving transmissions or	25	In that remote storage DVR case,		
25	Page 19			Page	21
1		1	PROCEEDINGS	3	
1	PROCEEDINGS	1 2	you could not, for example, watch		
2	retransmissions of copyrighted	3	the Super Bowl		
3	performances, regardless of the	4	JUDGE CHIN: There is a		
4	technology, that business is being	5	storage aspect to the Aereo system?		
5	outlawed. And at the core of the	6	MR. KELLER: There is a		
6		7	storage aspect to the Aereo system,		
7 8	Transmit Clause are services that retransmit over-the-air radio or	8	it is one that they downplay to the		
9	television broadcasts. Every case	9	virtual exclusion of their		
	that has addressed a retransmission	10	retransmission service.		
10	of either a radio or television	11	And it is absolutely clear		
12	broadcast has concluded it's a	12	from their own advertising and from		
13	violation of the Transmit Clause.	13	the record that they enable their		
14	Legislative history is clear on	14	subscribers to watch the Super Bowl		
15	that, the Kirkwood case, the	15	as it is broadcast.		
16	FineTime 24 case from this circuit	16	JUDGE GLEESON: But even in		
$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$	is clear on that.	17	the watch mode they can stop, they		
18	And to make sure that	18	can pause, rewind. Correct?		
19	retransmitters are swept up within	19	MR. KELLER: Yes, that is		
20	the Transmit Clause, Congress	20	true.		
21	instructed courts to reject the	21	But the Transmit Clause says		
22	1960s era defense that if all we do	22	it doesn't matter when a		
23	is enable someone who otherwise	23	subscriber, how a user watches a		
24	could receive that performance, if	24	program, we're concerned with		
25	we just facilitate what they could	25	whether a retransmitter is		

	Page 22		Page 24
		1	
	PROCEEDINGS	1	PROCEEDINGS
	etransmitting that program.	2	opinion
3	And the difference between	3	JUDGE CHIN: With a Slingbox
	Cablevision and Aereo in this	4	you're getting a transmission in
	egard is crisp. You could not	5	some other way, not through
	vatch the Super Bowl in real-time	6	MR. KELLER: Not through the
	s a retransmission of a	7	system.
	opyrighted performance through the	8	So what drove the Second
	RSDVR service.	9	Circuit in Cablevision was this
10	JUDGE GLEESON: How about my	10	notion that the RSDVR service was a
	Slingbox example, they can, and	11	storage service. That led directly
	hat's not a public performance,	12	to the analogy of the VCR in your
13 ri	ight?	13	home moved upstream.
14	MR. KELLER: So I took your	14	And the Second Circuit
	point about the private nature of	15	concluded that because it was not a
	Slingbox. I think Mr. Smith made	16	retransmission service, it was not
	lear it's not been tested yet,	17	a public performance at the point
18 tl	here is no precedent, there is no	18	at which you played back what you
19 c	ourt ruling on it.	19	previously had.
20	JUDGE GLEESON: It's hard to	20	JUDGE DRONEY: So in the Aereo
21 fi	igure why any precedent would be	21	system, if you hit pause on the
22 c	construed in such a way to render	22	watch mode for five seconds, is it
	hat a public performance.	23	still a public performance after
24	MR. KELLER: I'm not arguing	24	that or is that a unique copy after
25 W	whether it is or it isn't.	25	you do that?
***************************************	Page 23		Page 25
1	PROCEEDINGS	1	PROCEEDINGS
2	I think the bigger point is	2	MR. KELLER: The unique copies
	ander the Second Circuit precedent,	3	don't matter here when the system
	Kirkwood matters. Kirkwood says	4	enables the subscribers to watch
	hat what a consumer might be able	5	it.
	o do on his or her own with a	6	JUDGE DRONEY: It's a private
	piece of equipment is one thing.	7	performance then. If you are in a
	Cablevision basically says the same	8	watch mode, you pause it for five
	hing when it uses the VCR analogy	9	seconds and resume watching, does
	is the analogy that governs the	10	that now become a private
1 .	lay.	11	performance?
12	It's another thing when a	12	MR. KELLER: No. Because
	hird party commercial service	13	and Congress, this gets to the
	nsinuates itself into the process,	14	point earlier, Congress
		15	contemplated technological devices
	hey don't get to stand in the hoes of what you could do if you	16	evolving over time. They said,
	could afford the Slingbox.	17	doesn't matter how you do it. Any
	JUDGE CHIN: How is the Aereo	18	device or process that facilitates
18		19	the retransmission is going to be
	system different from the Slingbox	20	swept up in the Transmit Clause.
	ystem as a factual matter?	21	And then went further. It
21	MR. KELLER: I think that the	22	said not only that, you could
	lifference between the Aereo system	23	retransmit at different times, same
	s that it is a full-fledged	24	time, different places, same
	ervice. There are a number of	1	
25 f	indings in the District Court's	25	places, all of it is embraced. The

	Page 26			Page	28
1	PROCEEDINGS	1	PROCEEDINGS		
2	eye is on the retransmission	2	their decision. They said a		
3	service and what it does in terms	3	different delivery system design		
4	of retransmitting the initial	4	may well result in a different		
5	copyrighted performance.	5	analysis of whether there is a		
6	And the difference between the	6	public performance.		
7	Cablevision decision and this case	7	So they started with the VCR		
8	is the difference between storage	8	analogy because it was a storage		
9	and retransmission.	9	system. They didn't exculpate all		
10	And how do we know that, we	10	retransmission services because		
111	know that from what the Second	11	they used unique copies, and they		
12	Circuit subsequently said in the	12	warn that different designs may		
13	ASCAP case. Because in ASCAP they	13	matter. And here you have a very		
14	drew the same distinction between a	14	different design.		
15	musical file download, a stored	15	Which takes me through the		
16	copy of something that was sent on	16	third point about Aereo and the		
17	but not in any way that could	17	record.		
18	possibly be perceived, according to	18	Aereo is at the heart of the		
19	the ASCAP panel, as a performance,	19	Transmit Clause because they admit		
20	in a stream. Which they said could	20	that they are a retransmission		
21	very well be a performance.	21	service. Super Bowl comes in,		
22	But Cablevision went further,	22	Super Bowl goes out, all within		
23	and this is really crucial. Not	23	seconds. They advertise themselves		
24	only did it distinguish between	24	as a service that you can use to		
25	storage and retransmission, it said	25	watch television without cable. No		
	Page 27		Water television without each. The	Page	29
1	PROCEEDINGS	1	PROCEEDINGS		
2	we are not going to lay down a rule	2	cable required. Broadcast TV is		
3	that all unique copies always	3	right on its home page.		
4	render something a private	4	That's at pages 15 well,		
5	performance.	5	page 55 of the record, and		
6	They did it at least three	6	Mr. Kanojo said it on the stand at		
7	places in the opinion. The first	7	pages 1570 to 71 of the record.		
8	was saying that copies may be	8	And it's in its very		
9	relevant to whether or not	9	positioning statement. Aereo is a		
10	something's a private performance,	10	retransmission statement by its own		
11	based on whether they truly play an	11	design. And because it doesn't		
12	audience-limiting function.	12	break the retransmission chain,		
13	Then they said, and another	13	which the Second Circuit found was		
14	thing, not only is it just relevant	14	broken in Cablevision because of		
15	and not determinative, they	15	the act of storage, and then the		
16	qualified that statement in the	16	subsequent act, private playback,		
17	very next paragraph when they said,	17	on those facts Aereo does not get		
18	and by the way, we're not analyzing	18	the benefit of the Cablevision		
19	the concept of to the public for	19	analysis.		
20	all purposes, we are not analyzing	20	I reserve some time.		
21	the contours of to the public in	21	JUDGE CHIN: Yes.		
22	any great detail.	22	MR. KELLER: Thank you very		
23	And then it went on on the	23	much.		
24	very next page to say even more	24	MR. HOSP: Your Honors, David	1	
25	about how cabined they were making	25	Hosp for Aereo.		
1 7.3	about now cability incy were making	27	1100p 101 / 10100.		

		Page 30	***************************************		Page	32
1	PROCEEDINGS		1	PROCEEDINGS		
2	May it please the court, I		2	Judge Nathan in her decision was		
3	will respond to a number of the		3	very clear that in fact a consumer		
4	comments that have been made by		4	makes the copy. She said, whether		
5	both attorneys for plaintiffs.		5	a user watches a program through		
6	But first, I'd like to make		6	Aereo's service as it is being		
7	five basic points with respect to		7	broadcast or after the initial		
8	this case. First, I think you		8	broadcast ends, does not change		
9	heard this from opposing counsel,		9	that the transmission is made from		
10	consumers have the right to make		10	a unique copy previously created by		
11	private performances. They have		11	that user, accessible and		
12			12	transmitted only to that user.		
I .	the right to use an antenna, they		13	JUDGE CHIN: Only the prior		
13 14	have the right to use a DVR, and		14	creation of that copy, the consumer		
E .	they have the right to use a		15	got it from Aereo. True?		
15	Slingbox type system, an internet		16	MR. HOSP: Yes. The consumer		
16	connection that allows them to make		17	accessed it through the antenna		
17	private performances.		18	that Aereo provided.		
18	Second, supplying the		19	JUDGE CHIN: It seems to me in		
19	technology to accomplish this does		20			
20	not constitute a violation of the		21	Cablevision, there was an ongoing		
21	private performance right. And		22	relationship between the consumer and Cablevision. The consumer was		
22	particularly it does not constitute		23			
23	a direct infringement of any			receiving the broadcast through		
24	copyright. And that is the only		24 25	Cablevision. Cablevision as a		
25	thing that has been challenged	Dags 21		cable provider had the right to do	Page	33
	DD COTTED BLOG	Page 31			rage	55
1	PROCEEDINGS		1	PROCEEDINGS		
2	here, is a direct infringement		2	that. And then the consumer is		
3	JUDGE CHIN: Do you concede		3	making a copy. Instead of doing it		
4	that Aereo is transmitting?		4	in his living room, he's doing it		
5	MR. HOSP: Consumers in the		5	through machinery at Cablevision.		
6	Aereo system transmit a copy of		6	Here there is no ongoing		
7	JUDGE CHIN: My question is,		7	relationship or prior relationship		
8	do you concede that Aereo is		8	with Aereo. And it's that first		
9	retransmitting that Aereo		9	capturing of the broadcasting that		
10	captures broadcasts and then		10	results in the consumer having it.		
11	retransmits them?		11	So why doesn't that make this		
12	MR. HOSP: No, your Honor.		12	case different from Cablevision?		
13	Aereo transmits a copy that		13	MR. HOSP: It doesn't because		
14	has been made by the consumer.		14	the Cablevision court specifically		
15	That's what's done using the Aereo		15	addressed that issue. In fact, it		
16	system. And that is, it's a		16	was an issue that was raised by the		
17	significant difference.		17	plaintiffs in that case.		
18	I take your Honor back to the		18	What the plaintiffs said was,		
19	ASCAP decision		19	in fact they argued to this court,		
20	JUDGE CHIN: How does the		20	the transmission, where Cablevision		
21	consumer are you suggesting the		21	split the stream and directed that		
22	consumer is making the copy on her		22	stream into the RSDVR system, the		
23	own, or is it doing with it with		23	plaintiffs themselves said that's		
24	the assistance of Aereo?		24	unlicensed, that's completely out		
25	MR. HOSP: Well, your Honor,		25	of bounds, nothing that they do		

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1	PROCEEDINGS	1	PROCEEDINGS		
2	within the RSDVR system is licensed	2	their watch function. And none of		
3	at all.	3	them has paused it.		
4	And this court accepted that.	4	Aren't those 5,000 people		
5	It accepted them at their word, and	5	seeing the exact same thing at the		
6	they said	6	exact same time?		
7	JUDGE CHIN: But the	7	MR. HOSP: They are not,		
8	plaintiffs were unsuccessful on	8	actually. And this was a finding		
9	that point.	9	that the court made.		
10	But before it got to the point	10	In fact, what happens in the		
11	where they were separating the	11	Aereo system is a consumer logs on,		
12	stream, there was a license for	12	they are assigned an antenna. And		
13	that. And doesn't that make this	13	that individual antenna receives		
14	case different?	14	its own individual signal.		
15	MR. HOSP: Your Honor, it	15	And what was shown at the		
16	doesn't make this case different	16	hearing was in fact the signals		
17	because the transmission that this	17	that are generated in each		
18	court considered in Cablevision was	18	individual's antenna are different.		
19	the transmission from the	19	There was actual, an actual factual		
20	individual copy to the individual.	20	determination, there was evidence		
21	And basically what Cablevision said	21	that showed that in fact antenna A		
22	was, the court accepted the	22	is generating a slightly different		
23	plaintiffs' argument that in fact	23	signal from antenna B.		
24	the transmission, the splitting of	24	JUDGE DRONEY: How is it		
25	the stream that went into the RSDVR	25	different?		
	Page 35			Page	37
1	PROCEEDINGS	1	PROCEEDINGS		
2	system, was not licensed.	2	JUDGE GLEESON: Redskins m	ight	
3	And what Cablevision said was,	3	win in some homes but lose in		
4	you know what, that doesn't matter.	4	others?		
5	It doesn't matter whether or not	5	MR. HOSP: They might. It		
6	that stream is licensed or not,	6	might be broadcast differently down		
7	because ultimately the only thing	7	in Washington.		
8	that we're looking at is the nature	8	No, what was the difference		
9	of the transmission itself.	9	is, again, they're not differences		
10	And the transmission at issue,	10	that make a significant impact on		
11	and this is the fundamental holding	11	the perception and what you are		
12	of Cablevision, but not just	12	actually sort of seeing.		
13	Cablevision, it's the fundamental	13	JUDGE DRONEY: People have		
14	holding, it's one of the	14	different quality TVs too. How is		
15	fundamental holdings of ASCAP too.	15	what they're watching different?		
16	It is that a transmission from an	16	If they're just on their watch		
17	individual copy to a single	17	function, they haven't paused it,		
18	individual is not a public	18	aren't they seeing the same 3rd		
19	performance.	19	down and 3 play at the same time as		
20	JUDGE DRONEY: Let's talk	20	the 4,000 other customers?		
21	about the individualization of	21	MR. HOSP: Again, they may be		
22	this. Let's hypothetically say	22	viewing it at the same time.		
23	Monday Night Football,	23	But under Cablevision and		
24	Giants/Redskins, next Monday, 5,000	24	under ASCAP what they are viewing	,	
25	Aereo customers are watching it on	25	what is being transmitted to them		

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1	PROCEEDINGS	1	PROCEEDINGS		
2	is different from what is being	2	would be consistent with the		
3	transmitted to others.	3	Copyright Act because it's still a		
4	JUDGE CHIN: You're saying	4	copy. Is that the position?		
5	that's an individualized copy?	5	MR. HOSP: Your Honor, just to		
6	MR. HOSP: Yes, exactly.	6	clarify your hypothetical.		
7	It is both an individual	7	Are you saying that there is		
8	JUDGE CHIN: Does that make	8	still a fixed copy that is		
9	any sense? Millions of people are	9	cognizable?		
10	watching the football game, they	10	JUDGE CHIN: Exact same		
11	get it through Aereo, and put aside	11	technology, except that the		
12	the record function, and that's not	12	consumer, the Aereo subscriber does		
13	getting a retransmission from	13	not have the option of hitting a		
14	Aereo? That's the position?	14	record button. All he can do is		
15	MR. HOSP: Under the Transmit	15	watch.		
16	Clause, and under particularly	16	MR. HOSP: That would be a		
17	JUDGE CHIN: But as a matter	17	very, very different situation.		
18	of common sense. Is it at all	18	Because there and again, the		
19	logical that, you know, the 25,000	19	real question, under Cablevision		
20	people who are watching it	20	and ASCAP is whether or not a fixed		
21	individually on their, through	21	copy is made. Which is different		
22	their Aereo system, that they are	22	from a streaming situation.		
23	watching an individualized copy and	23	JUDGE CHIN: The exact same		
24	they're not watching the football	24	technology except you're not giving		
25	game?	25	the option of letting the person		
	Page 39	†		Page	41
1	PROCEEDINGS	1	PROCEEDINGS		
2	MR. HOSP: It is logical based	2	record it. Otherwise the		
3	on the system that Congress put in	3	technology is the same, in terms of		
4	place.	4	the copying, et cetera, that's all		
5	This all goes back to the	5	the say.		
6	Transmit Clause, and what the	6	Would that violate the		
7	Transmit Clause says is, that the	7	Copyright Act?		
8	performance at issue	8	MR. HOSP: If there was		
9	JUDGE CHIN: What if you took	9	again, if there is a fixed copy		
10	away the record function	10	being made, then no, it would not.		
11	completely, and this were just a	11	Under Cablevision, under my		
12	system for streaming and watching.	12	reading of Cablevision, again, you		
13	Like I view. Is that and that's	13	don't need to reach that question		
14	perfectly fine?	1.4	because that's not the question		
15	MR. HOSP: No, no. If you're	15	that's presented in this case.		
16	talking about a streaming service	16	But under my reading of		
17	where there is no fixed copy that's	17	Cablevision, what Cablevision says		
18	being made, then no, that is a	18	is where you have a unique fixed		
19	public performance issue.	19	copy, you now have a reproduction		
20	You could see this distinction	20	issue. But it's no longer a public		
21	with respect to	21	performance issue.		
22	JUDGE CHIN: But if you take	22	And again, coming back to		
23	away the record function, instead	23	ASCAP, think about it, you're		
24	of two buttons your only choice is	24	sitting at your computer and you		
25	to watch, you're saying it still	25	want to listen to a song, you want		

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		1	
1	PROCEEDINGS	1	PROCEEDINGS
2	to listen to a song right now.	2	stands in the Second Circuit, that
3	You've got two ways to do it. You	3	is, if that individual copy is
4	can stream it, and if you stream it	4	going directly to only one
5	what's happening is you are	5	individual and is only accessed by
6	actually streaming it from a common	6	that individual, what you have is a
7	copy that other people have access	7	copy issue.
8	to. And that's a public	8	JUDGE GLEESON: But if it was
9	performance issue. It's not a	9	just one retransmission, you
10	reproduction issue, because there	1.0	wouldn't win; right?
11	is no fixed copy that's being made.	11	MR. HOSP: If it was
12	The other way you can listen	12	JUDGE GLEESON: If you had no
13	to music right now is to download	13	individual antennas, no
14	it. And what you do is you	14	individualized copies, you'd lose?
15	download it, it takes a couple of	15	MR. HOSP: Yes. If it was one
16	seconds, there is a couple of	16	antenna and no copies being made,
17	seconds delay, and then when you	17	at that point you
18	play that, again, within a couple	18	JUDGE GLEESON: Does the
19	of seconds, what you are playing is	19	provider of Video-on-Demand content
20	an individual copy.	20	create a public performance when it
21	And that's the circumstance	21	provides a movie to someone in
22	that ASCAP, this court examined in	22	Video-on-Demand?
23	ASCAP. What this court said was,	23	MR. HOSP: Yes, absolutely.
24	you know what, that's not a public	24	And that's exactly the same
25	performance. It doesn't matter,	25	situation that the court, the
	Page 43	-	Page 45
1	PROCEEDINGS	1	PROCEEDINGS
2	because now you've got a copy	2	Cablevision court addressed when it
3	issue. You've got a reproduction	3	talked about the on-command in the
4	right issue. These are two rights	4	Redhorn cases.
5	that work in tandem with each	5	JUDGE GLEESON: Would it be
6	other.	6	different if a provider of
7	JUDGE DRONEY: Let me ask you	7	Video-on-Demand created an
8	about the antennas.	8	individualized hard drive for each
9	Would you still be arguing	9	of the subscribers, would they then
10	that these are not public	10	be creating a private performance
11	performances if instead of all	11	and not have to worry about paying
12	these antennas you just had one?	12	royalties?
13	Is the system, without that	13	MR. HOSP: That's exactly what
14	feature, still not a public	14	ASCAP is. And what ASCAP held was
15	performance?	15	in that situation where what you
16	MR. HOSP: Well, again, it's a	16	have is somebody making an
17	very different case than what we	17	individual copy, what you have is a
18	have here. And we do believe that	18	reproduction right issue. But it's
19	the antennas matter in this case.	19	not a public performance right
20	But under the holding in	20	issue.
21	Cablevision, where you're talking	21	That is exactly the issue that
22	about a system like this, where	22	was decided by this court in ASCAP
23	there is an individual copy that is	23	when it said, you know what, these
24	being made, under the ruling in	24	are two rights that function in a
		3	
25	Cablevision, under the law as it	25	complementary way. And Cablevision

	Page 46		Pac	ge	48
1 PROCEEDINGS		1	PROCEEDINGS		
2 recognized that. Cablevi	ei on	2	number of different reasons.		
3 recognized that. Cablevil		3	JUDGE DRONEY: Is there any		
okay that by creating a co		4	technological reason for it?		
5 longer had a public perfo		5	MR. HOSP: There is.		
6 issue, because you now v		6	Is there a technological		
7 creating you essentially		7	reason in terms of?		
8 picking your poison. Yo		8	JUDGE DRONEY: Does it make		
9 creating a reproduction ri		9	the transmissions better? Why do		
10 issue.	6 ¹¹¹	10	it, why do you spend all the money		
11 And what Cablevisio	n eave ie	11	on all these little antennas when		
12 that's okay because you h		12	you can do it with one big antenna?		
another right to go under		13	MR. HOSP: It makes it clear		
14 Now, in this particula		14	that there are in fact two bases		
because of the Supreme 6		15	for this being legal under the		
decision in Sony, we beli		16	Copyright Act. I mean, that's what		
the consumer making the		17	Judge Nathan made clear, was that		
18 fair use. And therefore w		18	the copies themselves, under the		
does implicate the reprod		19	law as it is		
20 right, we believe that it is		20	JUDGE CHIN: But it seems		
21 violation of that reproduc		21	you're exalting form over		
22 right, because it's foreclo		22	substance. You're going through		
23 under Sony.	ocu -	23	this fiction of using, you know, a		
24 But that's an issue that	t's	24	million itty-bitty antennas when		
being litigated in the Dist	i	25	really you'd rather do it with one,		
	Page 47			ge	49
1 PROCEEDINGS		1	PROCEEDINGS		
2 Court.		2	just to try to fit within		
3 JUDGE DRONEY: (Can I get back	3	Cablevision.		
4 to my antenna question.		4	Isn't that what's happening?		
5 It sounded like you sa	nid even	5	MR. HOSP: No, your Honor.		
6 with one antenna you'd s		6	JUDGE CHIN: No? Is there any		
7 arguing the same position		7	legitimate business reason for		
8 Cablevision that the indiv		8	having all of these little		
9 copies here do not consti	cute a	9	itty-bitty antennas?		
10 public performance. That		10	MR. HOSP: I guess I'm not		
11 you said, right?		11	JUDGE CHIN: Any technological		
12 MR. HOSP: Your H	onor, if we	12	reason.		
13 were presented with that,		13	MR. HOSP: Is there any		
14 reading of Cablevision th	at because	14	logical reason?		
15 there is an individual cop		15	JUDGE CHIN: Technological		
16 it would foreclose a publ	С	16	reason.		
17 performance finding ther	e.	17	MR. HOSP: Technological		
18 JUDGE DRONEY: 3	Even with just	18	reason.		
19 one antenna?		19	The reason for having the		
20 MR. HOSP: Even w		20	antennas is to comply with the		
21 antenna. But again, that	is not	21	Copyright Act. And we believe that		
22 our situation.		22	in both instances it complies with		
23 JUDGE DRONEY: 3	So why did you	23	the Copyright Act.		
24 build all these antennas?		24	And again, this is something,		
25 MR. HOSP: Well, th	ere are a	25	the argument that plaintiffs have		

1 PROCEEDINGS 2 made that the court, the District 3 Court paid too much attention to 4 the form of 5 JUDGE CHIN: Let's extend this 6 to books. You send an electronic 7 book to a consumer, you make it a 8 little bit different, you put the 9 purchaser's name on it. Does that 10 now suddenly become a private 11 performance? 12 MR. HOSP: Well, again 13 JUDGE CHIN: Under the logic 14 that you're advocating in this 15 case? 16 MR. HOSP: Again, with respect 17 to books, the public performance 18 right obviously doesn't apply. 19 But taking your argument for 20 what I think that you're asking, 21 the answer is yes, this, for 22 example, at the doment it around and you say 3 okay, let's accept, for example, 4 these aggregation arguments. What 5 you're saying is every time 6 somebody goes up on a roof and puts 6 somebody goes up on a roof and puts 7 an antenna on a roof and then 8 transmits that signal down to their 9 own television, that's now a public 10 performance because that has to be 11 performance? 11 aggregated with the original 12 broadcaster's performance. 13 JUDGE CHIN: Under the logic 14 that you're advocating in this 14 raised by the plaintiffs was 15 case? 15 the Cablevision decision. 17 to books, the public performance 18 right obviously doesn't apply. 19 But taking your argument for 10 what I think that you're asking, 20 consumer doesn't have to go up on 21 the answer is yes, this, for 22 example, all comes back to ASCAP. 23 If you basically take it in the 24 music industry situation, yes, what 25 this court held was that where you 25 analysis is the same under the			Page 50			Page	52
2 made that the court, the District 2	1		J	1	PROCEEDINGS	,	
Court paid too much attention to the form of — 4 the form of — 4 the form of — 4 these aggregation arguments. What 5 JUDGE CHIN: Let's extend this 5 JUDGE CHIN: Let's extend this 5 you're saying is every time 8 somebody goes up on a roof and puts an antenna on a roof and then 8 transmits that signal down to their own television, that's now a public performance? 11 aggregated with the original broadcaster's performance. 12 broadcaster's performance. 13 JUDGE CHIN: Under the logic 13 Every single question that is 14 that you're advocating in this 14 raised by the plaintiff's was actually specifically addressed in 15 case? 15 to books, the public performance 17 to books, the public performance 18 right obviously doesn't apply. 18 But taking your argument for what I think that you're asking, 20 consumer doesn't have to go up on 21 the answer is yes, this, for 21 the roof. And the consumer can stay downstairs. 19 PROCEEDINGS 1 providing the service so the 22 this court held was that where you 24 make a copy, even if you're 25 make a copy, even if you're 26 instening to it right away, where 27 another right to go under. 28 And in fact, when you read the 29 Cablevision decision, the end of the Cablevision decision makes 11 overturn Cablevision. That's being and here is that Cablevision is said here is that Cablevision is				1			
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5				1			
to books. You send an electronic book to a consumer, you make it a little bit different, you put the purchaser's name on it. Does that that's now an uterasmits that signal down to their own television, that's now a public performance because that has to be aggregated with the original broadcaster's performance. 12 MR. HOSP: Well, again 12 broadcaster's performance. 13 Every single question that is raised by the plaintiffs was actery single question that is raised by the plaintiffs was actery single question that is raised by the plaintiffs was the Cablevision decision. 14 that you're advocating in this 14 raised by the plaintiffs was actery to books, the public performance 17 providing the service so the consumer doesn't have to go up on the roof. And the consumer can stay downstairs. 15 Every single question that is raised by the plaintiffs was actery says that is raised by the plaintiffs was actery says that that's not the Cablevision decision, the end of the Cablevision decision, at the end of page of the cablevision decision, at the end of page of the cablevision decision, at the end of the Cablevision d				1			
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11 performance? MR. HOSP: Well, again 13 JUDGE CHIN: Under the logic 14 that you're advocating in this 15 case? 16 MR. HOSP: Again, with respect 17 to books, the public performance 18 right obviously doesn't apply. 19 But taking your argument for 20 what I think that you're asking, 21 the answer is yes, this, for 22 example, all comes back to ASCAP. 23 If you basically take it in the 24 music industry situation, yes, what 25 this court held was that where you Page 51 PROCEEDINGS 2 make a copy, even if you're 3 listening to it right away, where 4 you make a copy, it's not a public 5 performance anymore. And that's 6 important because you do have 7 another right to go under. 8 And in fact, when you read the 9 Cablevision decision the logic 11 the Cablevision decision the Cablevision decision. 12 the Cablevision decision makes 11 aggregated with the original broadcaster's performance. 12 Every single question that is raised broadcaster's performance. 14 actually specifically addressed in the Cablevision decision. 14 raised by the plaintiffs was actually specifically addressed in the Cablevision decision. 16 the Cablevision decision, at the end of the Cablevision decision makes 11 of the Cablevision decision makes 12 clear that this court understood 13 Every single question that is raised with the original broadcaster's performance. 14 raised by the plaintiffs was actually specifically addressed in the Cablevision is broadcaster's performance at that is performance and that is actually specifically addressed in the Cablevision is the caster's performance at that is castually specifically addressed in the Cablevision decision makes 11 overturn Cablevision. That's what's being said here is that Cablevision is							
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1 ± 1 VALID GRIU, YOU KIIOYY YYHAD YYO IO 1 ± 1 YYIOHE, YYO UIGAELOO WILH				1			
15 not saying that there is no 15 Cablevision.		• •		3			
16 copyright protection here, we're 16 JUDGE CHIN: I think the				3			
17 not saying that there aren't 17 District Judge got it right in				1			
18 possibilities in many instances 18 Cablevision. But of course we're				1			
19 where you're not going to have a 19 bound by the Circuit decision.				1			
20 right either under indirect 20 MR. HOSP: And that really is				3			
21 infringement or potentially under 21 what's, you know, in this instance							
22 your reproduction right. And 22 it's the sort of thing where				3			
23 that's okay. 23 JUDGE GLESON: And to put							
24 And it's important to do that 24 your position as just as bluntly,				1			
25 because if you take the flip side, 25 you seem to be reticent to say it				1			

	Page 54		Page 5	6
1	PROCEEDINGS	1	PROCEEDINGS	
2	out loud, the model is built around	2	JUDGE CHIN: Is it your view	
3	Cablevision?	3	that this case is exactly like	
4	MR. HOSP: Yes.	4	Cablevision?	
5	JUDGE GLEESON: You don't have	5	MR. HOSP: Well, the District	
6	all these little antennas because	6	Court	
7	it makes any sense, it's kind of	7	JUDGE CHIN: Even though there	
8	like constructing your business	8	isn't that ongoing relationship	
9	affairs to avoid taxes. Right?	9	between the subscriber and Aereo as	
10	It's tax avoidance is different	10	there was in Cablevision?	
11	from tax evasion.	11	MR. HOSP: Well, your Honor, I	
12	But you built this business	12	believe there is an ongoing	
13	and the technology with Cablevision	13	relationship.	
14	in mind to avoid copyright	14	But the District Court made	
15	violations; correct?	15	factual determinations that in fact	
16	MR. HOSP: Everyone in this	16	all of the facts that are relevant	
17	case agrees that Aereo designed	17	to the Cablevision finding are	
18	this system to comply with	18	present here. The District Court	
19	copyright and to follow the law as	19	made those factual findings	
20	this court laid down in	20	specifically. And those factual	
21	Cablevision.	21	findings have not been challenged.	
22	Now, the plaintiffs	22	JUDGE CHIN: You don't think	
23	JUDGE GLEESON: And the reason	23	you're asking us to go one step	
24	you have all the little tiny	24	further than Cablevision with this	
25	antennas is simple, it's because,	25	case?	
	Page 55		Page 5	57
1	PROCEEDINGS	1	PROCEEDINGS	
2	in your view, kind of a belt and	2	MR. HOSP: No, no. This	
3	suspenders approach to avoiding the	3	doesn't extend Cablevision at all.	
4	public performance?	4	Not even a little bit. This case	
5	MR. HOSP: And it follows the	5	is on all fours with Cablevision.	
6	law and it follows the Copyright	6	The question under Cablevision	
7	Act.	7	and under ASCAP, it's not just	
8	Now, plaintiffs suggested	8	Cablevision, it's ASCAP as well,	
9	somehow this is a bad thing that	9	and other courts have followed this	
10	Cablevision that Aereo has	10	as well, it's whether or not there	
11	decided to follow the law. It's an	11	is a single unique copy and who can	
12	argument that doesn't make sense.	12	receive that copy. And that's what	
13	The law, this court decided	13	the law says. And in fact that's	
14	what the law was. And Aereo	14	how the law stands.	
15	followed it to a T. And the law is	15	This is why the court and	
16	what it is.	16	this is why the Supreme Court noted	
17	This court let me make	17	that in instances like this where	
18	clear, I believe that the Second	18	you're dealing with new technology,	
19	Circuit got it right in	19	courts have to be very circumspect	
20	Cablevision. Because it's the	20	about extending copyright.	
21	balance between private performance	21 22	We're not asking to extend	
22	and public performance that	23	Cablevision. Plaintiffs are asking	
23	Congress indicated it wanted to	23	to extend the Copyright Act.	
24	strike.	25	Appellants here are asking you	
25	And so this is a situation	<u> </u>	fundamentally to change the law and	.002010

Page 58	Page 60
1 PROCEEDINGS	1 PROCEEDINGS
2 to overturn Cablevision. To	2 your Honor.
	3 Another argument that was made
	4 by the cable companies before the
4 to punish Aereo for following the 5 law.	5 '76 Act is we're not harming you,
	6 we're simply getting your broadcast
6 We're asking you not to do	7 to more people. And more people
7 this. We're asking you to uphold 8 Judge Nathan's exceptionally well	8 seeing the commercials. Congress
	9 disagreed with that determination
9 written opinion.	and said, if you're making money
10 Thank you, your Honor.	11 off their broadcast programming
11 JUDGE CHIN: Thank you.	that they paid to create, you owe
12 We'll hear rebuttal.	them license fees.
13 MR. SMITH: Your Honors, I	14 What Aereo is saying is we
14 think it's telling that you saw	15 found a way to design around it
from Mr. Hosp's argument no effort	16 using stuff in a decision that is
to explain why their service and	17 about a different factual
his particular features with the little antennas and the individual	18 situation.
	19 The one point I want to make
copies should be exempt under the	20 is that the same thing is true with
20 statute as written by Congress.	21 respect to the record function.
Congress made the statute as	22 The statute is clear that a
broad as possible. It said the	23 retransmission service that delays
23 function of retransmission by any	24 is also covered and also requires a
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
25 to different people, different	
Page 59	Page 6
1 PROCEEDINGS	1 PROCEEDINGS
places, same time, same place, all 2 decided to make a copy of Monday	
of that ought to be requiring a Night Football and tell the	
4 license.	4 subscribers you can watch this copy
5 Instead what they did is they	5 On Demand whenever you want to for
6 designed a system by taking some	6 the next 36 hours, that would also
7 straight language out of the	7 be covered by the Transmit Clause.
8 Cablevision decision and said we	8 It says same time or different
9 think we can exploit this.	9 times.
But it makes no sense to think	10 JUDGE DRONEY: As long as
that a decision about that one	they're watching the same copy
12 little DVR function changed the	12 though, right?
13 statute and that it binds	MR. SMITH: That is a function
14 subsequent panels to say well, you	14 that clearly the Transmit Clause
15 can do it this way when in fact, as	15 covers in that situation.
was brought out in the questioning,	Now, the only question then is
they could have 5 million people	are you going to let Aereo, which
18 watching the same Monday Night	has provided this television to
19 Football game live over their	them through the antennas and made
20 internet devices without paying a	20 it available, suddenly say well,
dime in license fees for it.	21 we're just a VCR, we're just a DVR,
22 JUDGE GLEESON: Does this	because we make individual copies
enlarge the audience for the	instead of doing what Ivy would be
24 content?	24 doing, which is time delayed
25 MR. SMITH: It might well,	25 retransmissions.

1 PROCEEDINGS 1 PROCEEDINGS		64
2 I think the important point is 2 Patriots every time 21-17. It is		
3 different times is the same as 3 exactly the same performance.		
4 saying delayed times. Delayed 4 And the notion that somehow		
5 retransmission is the same as the 5 it's encoded differently, the name		
6 live retransmission. 6 on the book example, somehow that		ſ
7 Thank you, your Honor. 7 makes it private, that is not		
8 JUDGE CHIN: Thank you. 8 common sensical at all. It is a		ſ
9 JUDGE GLEESON: Thank you. 9 retransmission service, pure and		ſ
10 MR. KELLER: We are not asking 10 simple.		
11 you to overturn the Second 11 Now, Mr. Hosp suggested that		
12 Circuit's decision in Cablevision 12 without a fixed copy, somehow the		
13 notwithstanding the rulings of the 13 result is different. No, it's not.		
14 lower court in that case. 14 Either way, Congress said you use		
15 It is not the case that 15 any device or process, if the end		
16 Aereo 16 result is that the viewer gets the		
17 JUDGE GLEESON: District 17 performance, it's a retransmission		
18 judges like overturning the Second 18 of a public performance, that		
19 Circuit. 19 violates the Copyright Act without		
20 MR. KELLER: Mr. Hosp did not 20 a license.		
21 answer the question directly, Judge 21 Now, why is that important?		
22 Chin, when you asked him to concede 22 Because it's all about the		
23 whether Aereo is retransmitting. 23 difference that clearly separates		
24 But Aereo conceded it already, at 24 us today on ASCAP. ASCAP came	out	
25 page 28 of their brief. There they 25 the way it did because at page 74		
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1 PROCEEDINGS 1 PROCEEDINGS		
2 say that Aereo is transmitting our 2 of that opinion, Judge Walker wrote		
3 copyrighted performances, they're 3 that a performance, if it's not a		
4 just not doing it directly. It's 4 performance, it can't be a public		
5 right at the top of page 28. 5 performance. That's the holding of		
6 So what? A retransmission 6 ASCAP.		
7 service, by definition, indirectly 7 And in that context, the		
8 retransmits the copyrighted works 8 download of a previously stored		
9 of the original broadcaster. That 9 musical file to somebody's cell		
10 is what a cable television system 10 phone was viewed, just like we		
11 does. It receives a signal, runs 12 argue Cablevision's RSDVR service 12 should be viewed, was viewed by th		ļ
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		ļ
		ļ
service in every sense of the word. 15 the original transmission was 16 Judge Nathan made specific findings 16 coming in. There was input, but no		ļ
17 on that point. She repeatedly 17 output.		ļ
18 talked about Aereo's system 18 And Aereo is not that. It is		
19 transmitting our copyrighted 19 a pure input/output service.		
20 broadcast to Aereo's subscribers. 20 Without a license, it violates the		
21 And, Judge Droney, your point 21 public performance right that the		
22 really was the one I wanted to make 22 broadcasters have because it sells		
23 and never got to. I guarantee you 23 our broadcast, our performances, to		
24 that when you watch Super Bowl XLVI 24 its own subscribers.		
25 through Aereo, the Giants beat the 25 Thank you very much.		

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